UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/337
S/21388
9 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE AND ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 32 and 38 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your reference, the transcript of an interview by reporters from the Xinhua News Agency with a leading member of the Asian Department of China's Foreign Ministry on 28 June 1990 concerning the informal exchanges of views between China and Viet Nam (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

best copy available

ANNEX

On 28 June 1990, reporters from the Xinhua News Agency interviewed a leading member of the Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry concerning the informal exchanges of views between China and Viet Nam. The main content of the interview is as follows:

Question 1: How do you assess the informal exchange of views between China and Viet Nam in June?

Answer: Early this month, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin went to Hanoi as a guest of the Chinese Ambassador to Viet Nam and had an informal exchange of views with Viet Nam's Vice Foreign Minister Tran Guang Co over the question of Cambodia. When Viet Nam's First Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem was in Beijing in early May of this year for an exchange of views, the two sides reached some common understanding. However, differences still remained over the question of transitional authority and the disposition of the troops of the four factions in Cambodia. The Vietnamese side expressed its willingness to study the views of the Chinese side upon returning to Viet Nam and keep the latter informed of the result. Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin went to Hanoi mainly to learn about the Vietnamese side's views over the aforementioned two questions.

Unfortunately, however, no progress was made during this round of exchanges and the differences between the two sides failed to be narrowed.

Question 2: What are the differences in principle between China and Viet Nam over these two questions?

Answer: (1) As regards the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, the Chinese side put forward two options: a) The SNC shall be the sole legal interim organ of the highest authority in Cambodia with temporary legislative power and administrative authority in the transitional period. It shall be composed of representatives from all conflicting factions in keeping with the principle of non-exclusion and non-domination of any faction, and Prince Sihanouk shall be the Chairman. b) The SNC authorizes the United Nations to execute administration during the transitional period. Viet Nam's position is: It opposes the United Nations' administration of Cambodia on the one hand and objects to the transfer of the temporary legislative and important administrative power to the SNC on the other, while insisting that the power of the Phnom Penh regime should remain intact and the power and functions of the SNC be confined to the scope of "playing a coordinative role between the two existing governments". (2) As for the disposition of the troops of the four factions, the Chinese side advocates that, for the maintenance of peace and prevention of a civil war, the armed forces of all factions in Cambodia should first of all assemble at locations designated by the U.N. International Control

READEX FICHE

Mechanism and then be completely disarmed or drastically reduced. However, Viet Nam has objected to the complete disarming or drastic reduction. It is opposed to cantonment at the locations designated by the U.N. International Control Mechanism, and even more to the sending of international peace-keeping forces into Cambodia by the United Nations.

It is not difficult to see from the aforementioned that Viet Nam stands for keeping the Phnom Penh régime and its armed forces intact so as to maintain the fait accompli created by the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and continue its control over Cambodia. By taking this attitude, Viet Nam has gone against the aspirations of the Cambodian people, and also against the propositions of the international community, especially of the ASEAN countries. That is the very reason why the recent informal exchange of views between China and Viet Nam failed to make any progress.

Question 3: Viet Nam claims that these two questions are the internal affairs of Cambodia and their discussion constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia. What's your comment?

Answer: Viet Nam is the only country that has interfered in the internal affairs of Cambodia. It sent out a large number of armed forces to invade Cambodia and overthrow its legitimate government. This is precisely what constitutes a gross interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. It is to eliminate the aftermath of the Vietnamese interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia that the United Nations and the international community have been making efforts, over the past decade or so, for a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian question. Playing the trick of "A thief crying 'stop thief'", Viet Nam should even accuse others of interfering in the internal affairs of Cambodia, simply to keep its vested interest gained from its aggression against Cambodia.

Question 4: Did the two sides discuss the question of normalization of relations between the two countries in the course of the informal exchange of views?

Answer: The Vietnamese side expressed its hope to normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations as soon as possible. China has the same desire. The deterioration of relations between China and Viet Nam is a result of the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. It is impossible to end the past and open up the future before the Cambodian question is settled. Just like "climbing a tree to catch fish", Viet Nam is obstinately trying to maintain the fait accompli of its invasion of Cambodia on the one hand and seeking normalization of relations between China and Viet Nam on the other.

UNITED NATIONS

A E

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/338
E/1990/103
10 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 12, 99 and 103 of the
preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL
POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING
YOUTH
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1990
Agenda items 6 and 7
REGIONAL CO-OPERATION
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you excerpts from the speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, on 6 July 1990, at the eleventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 99 and 103 of the preliminary list and of the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, under its agenda items 6 and 7, and brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) Bashkim PITARKA
Permanent Representative of the PSR
of Albania to the United Nations

---

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Excerpts from the speech delivered by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the People's Assembly on 6 July 1990 at the eleventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party

The progress of the country and the guarantee of the people's freedom call at present for all to be vigilant and on the alert. We should follow the situation we are in and especially the actual politics certain forces are following towards Albania.

Just as we note with pleasure that international public opinion in general has evaluated the latest measures we have adopted for the further democratization of the country and sees with confidence that under its specific circumstances Albania will march ahead in this direction, we note also that there are forces who want to hinder this development of ours and change its direction: they want to lead it into an abyss without prospects.

The worst is that now these forces have met with some supporters, conscientious or not, inside the country, something expressed in the latest events in front of the foreign embassies in Tirana.

We issued a law granting passports to all nationals who demand such a thing. It is a completely democratic measure hailed by our entire people. But it so happened that, without reading the law to the full, some individuals immediately began to enter foreign embassies by force. It is natural to ask: Why such a rush to the foreign embassies when the doors to go abroad are open to anyone who wants to go?

It is clear that they seek to sow disbelief concerning the law itself and the measures adopted and those to be taken on the road of democratization that the Party has chosen and is resolute to pursue to the end.

Certainly the people who seek asylum in embassies are not patriots, nor honest citizens of this country: nothing can justify their act. We may be poor, undoubtedly have difficulties and shortages, but foreigners have never solved our troubles, the Albanians' trouble. Only we, the Albanian people, and no one else can and must build our country and make it progress.

But it is openly seen that here it is not a question of these disoriented persons, but one of those who lurk behind them. At home and abroad, the aims and actions of these destructive, anti-democratic and anti-Albanian forces go too far. They aim at creating a spirit of non-confidence in the measures we have adopted and will adopt concerning the democratization of the country's life, to create artificial political tension, aiming, if possible, to lead even to a confrontation between the State power and the masses. The Party, every Communist, every patriot, every citizen of our country must realize this, these aims of our enemies. Hence,

they must realize that here it is not a question of passports, a mistake, shortages or criticism, but these acts aim at depriving the people of State power and the country of its freedom and independence. No one should forget this. Here there is no room for indifference, nor for generosity or an underestimation of the situation.

As I said above, the democratization of the country's life is taking place in certain directions, in that of the economy, State power, culture, leading cadres and the Party's policy itself.

It is completely logical and correct that we have given priority to the implementation of measures in the economic sphere, which will not only lead to its growth and development, but will also exert a direct influence on the democratization of the entire life of the country.

However, these measures will be implemented gradually and will enter into force by the beginning of next year. In the economic sphere, the decision we shall adopt tomorrow regarding the organization and the improvement of services and handicrafts will bring about a genuine revolution in this field.

Work is now in progress on drafting a law on elections to the People's Assembly. This law will aim at democratizing the fundamental institution of the people's State power. One can only guess what a great influence this action will exert on political and social relations.

During the first half of next year we shall convene the Party congress, which not only will draw up a balance-sheet of previous measures, but it will also define the directions for the further democratization of the country's life, as well as measures for their implementation.

As you see, special care has been taken so that all the changes of the necessary corrections can be made in full harmony, not to create a vacuum in either field, so as to carry out the changes in a normal way, without haste or improvization, by preventing disproportions and counterbalances.

In starting with the economy as a priority field, which will serve as a basis for all the other changes, we started from our reality. But at the same time we have also taken into consideration some bitter experience in other countries, which began work from the tail and not from the head.

There exists a balance among all the directions and actions, a balance that has to be preserved, otherwise we would fall into dangerous spontaneity and irreparable anarchy. Besides, such changes are not made in a day, nor are they made in haste, without considering them well, without co-ordinating them well, without starting and analysing the objective conditions, without soliciting the opinion of the people, without preparing the technical aspects of the application, of the new measures, and so on.

Those who want the opposite, posing as both super-democrats and super-radicals, do not want democracy, but its hindrance and destruction, do not desire the country to progress, but its destruction.

The Albanian people are characterized by wisdom, the realistic assessment of circumstances and not by anarchic haste. They have never fallen and will never fall into the trap of provocations, nor will they fall into the anti-democratic traps hatched against them. The more so, when destructive acts like those of 2 July in Tirana, have a pronounced anti-national goal, where the hand and instigation from abroad are evident.

It is known that Albania's stability, its harmonious development and its further democratization are a major aid and support for the Albanians of Kosova, especially at present when they are fighting with legendary bravery to win autonomy and the national rights due to them.

It appears that there are forces that pose as democratic, humanist and so on, but in fact they are reactionary and obscurantist, and do not want to see the Albanians united as they have always been, but divided and hostile one to another. But Albanians, as in the key moments of their history, will know how to cope both with foreign enemies and domestic traitors. Their ideals of freedom, independence, sovereignty and justice, of national and individual dignity cannot be shattered by any pressure or by any force.

Nevertheless, we should not underestimate any hostile act, wherever it comes from. Everybody should accomplish his duty. The Party organs, the mass organizations, patriots and social activists should make clear the policy of the Party and our State, the families should educate their children as genuine patriots of the homeland, with the sentiments of an honest citizen and the organs of power should defend legislation and implement the law.

All those who are for the progress of the country and the freedom of the people should stand up and be on the alert. The unity of the people here is created in the course of many national and social struggles. Now we should maintain this unity, combating all those who want to divert us from our path, all those who wish to question not only our previous political and social victories, but also our future as a people and a nation.

Finally, in conclusion, I want to say that I wish to underscore most forcefully that in the process of the democratization of the life of the country we have neither imported others' ideas nor had them imposed by anybody. We ourselves have begun the process, proceeding from the circumstances and needs of our socialist society, from the stage of its growth and development.

It is natural that we are entering a new class struggle with internal and external reactionary forces that want to hinder and undermine this development. We should therefore not be taken aback, nor should we be disturbed by what flag they will raise and what slogans they will launch to combat us. Likewise, we should not be surprised at the resurgence of vagabonds or demagogues, servile types and café speculators, who have not failed and will not fail to spring up like mushrooms after rain. Political demagogy, ideological instrumentalism and the manipulation of public opinion represent today the preferred means of struggle against socialist ideals, against the democracy of the masses and real patriotism.

But whatever the pressures exerted on us, we will stand resolutely on our principled positions, maintaining cool-headedness and wisdom, and particularly maintaining clarity and perspective. The path of changes we have set out on is irreversible, but what is of fundamental importance today is the fact that the masses should be led by the Party, because it is precisely the Party that launched out down that path. No one, no force at home, no interference from abroad can achieve genuine democracy, human rights, progress and defence of our country's freedom and independence, except for the Party and except for our people united round it.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/339
10 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Items 47, 48, 50, 58 (a) and (m)
and 74 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent South Pacific Commission, we have the honour to request you to have the attached statement issued by the Secretary-General of the Commission on 27 June 1990 circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 47, 48, 50, 58 (a) and (m) and 74 of the preliminary list.

The statement, which is directly linked to the earlier statement by the Permanent South Pacific Commission brought to your attention in a letter dated 15 June 1990 (A/45/314), contains a strong protest by the members of the Commission

* A/45/50.

against the further nuclear test conducted in French Polynesia on 7 June 1990 and reaffirms their categorical condemnation of the nuclear tests conducted by France in the Mururoa Atoll, since such tests obviously constitute a threat to the marine environment and marine resources.

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) Juan SOMAVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Chile to the United Nations

(Signed) José AYALA LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ecuador to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE PERMANENT SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

On 7 June 1990 a further nuclear test was conducted in French Polynesia, just four days following the resumption by France of nuclear tests in the Pacific Basin, with the test conducted in the Mururoa Atoll on 3 June, which gave rise to the statement of 8 June issued by the Permanent South Pacific Commission.

In implementation of the Permanent South Pacific Commission policy for the protection of the marine environment, and in implementation of the Viña del Mar Declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Permanent Commission, the General Secretariat strongly deplores the continuation of such tests despite strong, wide opposition from the countries in the Pacific Basin, particularly from the members of the Permanent Commission. It also reiterates its strong protest against the recent nuclear tests as well as its urgent call for an immediate and definitive cessation of such tests, since they constitute a threat to the marine environment and marine resources.

Santiago, 27 June 1990.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/340*
S/21390*
11 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list**
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 10 July 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward a telex from the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the recent acts of aggression by the Israeli Air Force against Lebanon.

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations would be grateful if the enclosed telex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

ANNEX

Telex from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon concerning the recent acts of aggression by the Israeli Air Force against Lebanon

The Lebanese Government wishes to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council about a number of acts of aggression recently carried out by Israel against Lebanon and about the following loss of human life and material damage which they caused:

1. On 6 July 1990, two Israeli Air Force squadrons launched an attack against Mount Lucy, situated near the village of Sultan Yacoub, south of the Bekaa plain, and against Mount Hayat, situated north of Tripoli, inflicting various wounds on eight persons.

2. On 7 July 1990, at 1300 hours, four Israeli military aircraft launched an attack against Iklim Al Touffah in southern Lebanon, killing two persons, wounding three others and destroying several houses.

3. In the morning of 10 July 1990, the Israeli Air Force launched a further attack against Loueize and Mlita, accompanied by heavy artillery fire directed against Berkat Jabbour, situated in the western Bekaa, and against the villages of Jba'a and Kfar Melki and Mount Jernaya. As a result of these attacks, two persons were killed and four others wounded.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/341
S/21392
10 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the transcript of an interview given by His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs, to a correspondent of the Xinhua News Agency on 8 July 1990.

I should be most grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

INTERVIEW OF H.E. MR. KHIEU SAMPHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIA
IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WITH THE CORRESPONDENT OF XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

- 8 July 1990 -

Question:
According to reports, the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council (Perm Five) will hold the 5th round of consultations on Cambodia in Paris this month, what result would you wish this new round of meeting to produce?

Answer:
Before answering your question, permit me to recall the past efforts in the search of a political settlement to the conflict in Cambodia. As you know, the root cause of the Cambodian problem has been Vietnam's war of aggression and occupation, which has not only caused tremendous sufferings and devastations to the Cambodian people, but also endangered peace, security and stability of South-East Asia.

That is why the problem of Cambodia has become a problem of great concern to the world community which has made sustained efforts aimed at bringing about a comprehensive political settlement.

In this respect, the ASEAN countries have done their utmost to put an end to that war over the past 11 years. The United Nations General Assembly has also discussed, as one of its main agenda, the Cambodian issue since 1979, and has adopted each year a resolution calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

Yet the Hanoi authorities have persistently opposed the ASEAN's efforts and the relevant UN resolutions.

Under such circumstances, the Five Permanent Members of the

UN Security Council have decided to take up themselves the Cambodian issue.

We deem it most appropriate because the UN Security Council, in which the Perm Five have their own role to play, has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Perm Five have already held four rounds of talks on Cambodia. Their latest Summary of Conclusions issued on 26 May 1990 is a well-planned document and the basis of a comprehensive political settlement in which the UN will be entrusted with an effective role of control and verification of all the aspects of the settlement process. The Perm Five have rightly reaffirmed that "only a comprehensive political settlement will bring lasting peace and stability to Cambodia" and the comprehensive political settlement must be carried out "under an effective United Nations Peacekeeping Operation".

Thus, the ASEAN countries and the UN General Assembly have consistently called for a comprehensive political settlement, especially the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia under the UN control and verification. And now the Perm Five have also called for a comprehensive political settlement with the UN control and verification of the whole settlement process.

Vietnam has persistently rejected the call of the ASEAN countries, the UN General Assembly and the Perm Five. It has rejected the comprehensive political settlement and the UN control and verification of the whole settlement process.

We are convinced that the Perm Five will, during their 5th round of meeting in Paris, continue to work on the basis of their 26 May 1990 Summary of Conclusions, the only way to speed up a comprehensive political settlement.

Question:

During the last round of Perm Five meeting in New York, the Perm Five decided to invite all the Cambodian factions to attend the new round of consultations to further study the plan concerning a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Do the three parties of the resistance have decided to attend the Paris meeting? What about the basic stands you have adopted for this meeting?

Answer:

During their 3rd and 4th rounds of talks, held separately in Paris and in New York, the Perm Five have decided to invite the four Cambodian parties to attend their 5th round of meeting scheduled for July 1990. The fact that the Perm Five have decided to invite all the Cambodian parties to hold discussions with them on a comprehensive political settlement is quite appropriate. The

three parties of the Cambodian National Resistance headed by H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK are ready to attend the proposed meeting with the Five.

The Perm Five's efforts to arrive at a comprehensive political settlement will certainly lead to the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. After their four rounds of meetings on Cambodia, the Five have agreed on the basis for a comprehensive political settlement as contained in their 26 May Summary of Conclusions. Therefore, the next logical step would be the invitation of the four Cambodian parties to hold discussions with them: they want to have the endorsement by the four Cambodian parties of their agreement and to discuss with the four Cambodian parties details and practical steps of the whole settlement process. They know full well that it is necessary to have the endorsement and the cooperation of the four Cambodian parties if their efforts are to be successful.

It is to be recalled that the Paris International Conference has already adopted the fact that Cambodia is represented by the four Cambodian parties. And the Summary of Conclusions of the Five has also clearly indicated that the Five would like to hold discussions with the four Cambodian parties.

Yet the Hanoi authorities and the puppets, in their attempt to block the meeting between the Five and the four Cambodian parties (the "Five plus Four formula") have been trying hard to impose the "Five plus Two" formula.

The Hanoi authorities and their puppets are fully aware that with the "Five plus Four" formula there will be a comprehensive political settlement with the UN verification and control of the whole settlement process. Their own "Five plus Two" formula is only aimed at hindering the efforts of the Perm Five so that they would be able to carry out their diplomatic manoeuvres which have two-fold objectives: to take the Cambodia issue out of the UN Security Council, and to foster their partial solution especially their proposed ceasefire without a comprehensive political settlement and without the UN verification and control.

Therefore, we would like to invite the world community to make a comparison between the Vietnamese proposed solution and our own peace plan.

In a nutshell, we have proposed:

1. A comprehensive political settlement, a <u>simultaneous</u> settlement of the external and internal aspects of the conflict in Cambodia; a settlement that will secure the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces, a ceasefire, a cessation of outside military assistance to all the four Cambodian parties, free and fair elections, etc., all this as one and only un-interrupted process;

2. The UN verification and control of the whole settlement process;

3. The cooperation of the four Cambodian parties with the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement, from the start to the end.

It is in such a spirit that the Democratic Kampuchea party, on 29 June 1990, has come up with a new proposal for a comprehensive political settlement within the framework of the 26 May 1990 Summary of Conclusions of the Perm Five.

Our proposal is aimed at securing the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia under strict UN verification and control, and allowing the four Cambodian parties -who are now engaging in a fierce fighting- to sit together and pool their common efforts with the United Nations to restore peace, security and stability in the whole country, and to lay down legal and practical conditions to ensure the holding of free and fair elections in which no Cambodian party would be advantaged and all the Cambodians should enjoy the same rights, freedoms and opportunities; the elections that will lead to the adoption of a new Constitution for Cambodia, the convening of a new National Assembly and the formation of a new national Government. Thus, each and every Cambodian will be able to live in harmony within the boundaries of one Nation that is an independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia within her territorial integrity free from any foreign military forces or bases.

We believe that these are logical steps to be taken in the framework of a comprehensive political settlement to secure peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, and to safeguard peace, security and stability in the region of South-East Asia.

As for the Vietnamese proposal, it can be summed up as follows:

1. A ceasefire without a comprehensive political settlement;

2. No UN verification and control; (when the Vietnamese talk about the UN role, they only want it to legalize their puppet regime);

3. A solution on the "two sides" formula.

A partial solution, or a solution on the basis of the "two

sides" formula, or a ceasefire without a comprehensive political settlement and without the UN verification and control of the whole settlement process, would be tantamount to keeping in place the puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam. This puppet regime would be able in turn to conceal the Vietnamese forces for their continued occupation of Cambodia, those Vietnamese forces that will continue to run the country from top to bottom, from the government ministries and services down to the provinces, districts, communes and villages. And the more than one million Vietnamese settlers who have been sent to Cambodia by Vietnam within the framework of the "Vietnamization" of Cambodia would be legalized. If it were so, the nearly 12 years of the Cambodian people's struggle would become useless, and the support of the world community to that struggle would by the same token become useless.

In such a case, will the Vietnamese proposal really solve the conflict in Cambodia? Will it restore peace in Cambodia? Will it bring the independence to Cambodia with her territorial integrity? Will it remove threat to peace, security and stability of South-East Asia? -Certainly not.

Hence, the difference between the "Five plus Four" formula on the one hand, and the "Five plus Two" formula on the other has become in substance a difference between a comprehensive political settlement with the UN verification and control of the whole settlement process and a partial solution without the UN verification and control.

We are firmly convinced that the overwhelming majority of the world community who want to safeguard peace, security and stability of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, including the Perm Five, will continue to reject a partial solution and work for a comprehensive political settlement with the UN verification and control of all the steps of the settlement process.

The just position contained in the 26 May 1990 Summary of Conclusions of the Perm Five has and continues to have the full support of the whole Cambodian people, the Cambodian National Resistance and the National Government of Cambodia headed by H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, and of the overwhelming majority of the member States of the United Nations.

Question:

Please tell us the present military situation in Cambodia, particularly the significance of victories achieved at Kompong Thom front.

Answer:

The prevailing situation on the battlefield in Cambodia is as follows:

1. In the interior of the country, the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) forces have also increased their activities in the provinces of Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham (on both sides of the Mekong river), and in the Western and Eastern parts of Kratie province.

On these fronts, the CNR forces have won increasing support and cooperation of the Cambodian people to their guerrilla warfare to dismantle the puppe ministrative apparatus in the villages and communes, and have erated successively villages, communes, enemy positions and districts. Thus, they have been able to liberate territories with the population and their economic life.

2. On the basis of the above-cited guerrilla warfare throughout the country, the CNR forces are now fighting forcefully in 6 major battlefronts:

(1) Road 10-Battambang, and Railway and Highway 5 from Battambang to Maung;

(2) Siemreap;

(3) North-Sisophon and Oddar Meanchey;

(4) Leach-Bakan, the Western part of Pursat;

(5) Kompong Thom;

(6) Kompong Speu.

These six fronts are inter-dependent as they support each other in the attacks against the enemy to liberate territories, cut off the enemy supply lines, liberate villages, communes, enemy positions, districts, the population and their economy. They have been able to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy troops. Some of these fronts have now expanded up to the gates of major cities and strategic positions currently held by the Vietnamese and puppet forces.

Such is the hard-won result we have obtained step by step since 1979, that is over the past nearly 12 years. This new development has not come up just by mere chance. It is a result of the strenuous struggle carried out by the whole Cambodian people and the tripartite CNR forces under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK with the support of countries which cherish peace and justice the world over.

The Vietnamese aggressors are now struggling in a desperate situation, not just on one or two fronts but in all fronts throughout the country and in all fields. They are at their wit's end.

The situation has now reached a stage that the military structures the Vietnamese have tried painstakingly to establish

over the past nearly 12 years are now on the brink of total collapse. The puppet army is disintegrating, so is the administrative apparatus of the puppet regime. As for the half-dozen of chief-puppets whom the Vietnamese have gathered from here and there to show to the world, they are now engaging themselves in open dire dissensions. The Vietnamese can no longer patch or cover them up. Besides, the Vietnamese troops are struck themselves by low morale. They are afraid of the fightings and tired of the war.

In Cambodia, the Vietnamese are losing the war; while in Vietnam itself they are facing very serious difficulties: economic crisis, worsening living conditions of the people, growing resentment among the people against the Vietnamese leaders, split within the leadership itself, social problems with a depth and magnitude that could explode like in Eastern Europe.

Worse still is the fact that the Vietnamese have lost their only supply sources as a result of the disintegrating of the COMECON and Warsaw alliances.

The world community has been fully aware that the so-called withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is only a deceitful manoeuvre. In fact, the Vietnamese aggression forces have been concealed in Cambodia and new reinforcements have been brought in so as to resist the CNR forces and save their puppets in Phnom Penh from a rapid collapse.

By sending reinforcements into Cambodia, the Vietnamese aggressors have no hope of winning the war or even of withstanding the CNR forces thrusts. They try rather to prolong the war and buy time for their diplomatic manoeuvres as I have pointed out earlier.

Although they are facing inextricable difficulties at home, the Hanoi authorities still continue to wage their war of aggression against Cambodia and to sow sufferings and destructions to the Cambodian people and nation.

As the victims, the Cambodian people want to put an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression as soon as possible on the basis of a comprehensive political settlement. In this spirit, the National Government of Cambodia and the CNR under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK have put forward successive proposals aimed at reaching a comprehensive political settlement under the UN control and verification.

The Democratic Kampuchea party, like the Cambodian people as a whole, the National Government of Cambodia and the CNR, has expressed its goodwill to put an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression as soon as possible on the basis of a comprehensive political settlement and has consequently put forward successive peace proposals, jointly with the other two partners of the National Government of Cambodia or separately. Of late, we have come up with a new proposal for a comprehensive political

settlement within the framework of the Summary of Conclusions of 26 May 1990 of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council.

Question:

Phnom Penh regime recently used jet fighters to bomb the resistance positions, what is your comment of that?

Answer:

Since the beginning of the current rainy season, the Vietnamese aggressors have used their Soviet made jet fighters to bomb many liberated regions and population centres under the control of the CNR. These desperate acts can only testify to the Vietnamese defeating situation on the ground.

As the military structures they have built over the past nearly 12 years are crumbling, the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to rely themselves more and more on heavy artillery and tanks. But now as their supply lines (Highways, waterways and local roads) have been cut off, they have engaged desperately their aircrafts in the war which they are bound to lose.

UNITED NATIONS

A E

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/342
E/1990/102
9 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 12 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1990
Agenda item 5
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Letter dated 6 July 1990 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the consideration of agenda item 5 (International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant) at the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council and with decision 1990/211 adopted at the Council's first regular session of 1990, we are submitting additional information on the economic and social consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl plant.

We should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 12 of the preliminary list, and of the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 5.

(Signed)

Ernest E. OBMINSKY
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(Signed)

Vasily I. PESHKOV
Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations at Geneva

(Signed)

Gennady I. OUDOVENKO
Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations

---

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Information on the economic and social consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, submitted by the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics

INTRODUCTION

In terms of its scale and the damage caused, the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant on 26 April 1986 was one of the most serious accidents to have occurred in the entire history of the utilization of atomic energy. From the viewpoint of radioactive contamination of the biosphere, it can be ranked as a global disaster.

The accident involved the discharge of substantial quantities of radioactive substances into the environment. In the area affected (including the evacuation zone), 76,100 km^2 were contaminated with caesium-137 at a level of between 1 and 5 Ci/km^2, and 28,100 km^2 at a level of above 5 Ci/km^2. These areas have a population of some 4 million, more than 800,000 of whom live in regions where the contamination level is above 5 Ci/km^2.

The accident disrupted the previous way of life and economic activity in various parts of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussian SSR. In just the first year after the accident, 144,000 hectares of farm land were taken out of use, forestry work was stopped on an area of 492,000 hectares, and many industrial and agricultural enterprises ceased operations.

In the spring and summer of 1986, 116,000 people were evacuated from the danger zone.

As a result of the accident or of their work in dealing with its immediate consequences, 30 people were killed or died from acute radiation sickness and many received high doses of radiation.

Work was carried out to protect reservoirs from radioactive contamination and a series of special hydraulic installations and traps were built to prevent the shifting of radioactive silt.

Three periods can be distinguished in the efforts to deal with the after-effects of the accident:

The first period, from April to May 1986, involved making initial estimates of the scale of the disaster and the radiation situation, taking action to prevent a spontaneous chain reaction and radioactive emissions from the damaged reactor, identifying areas exposed to radioactive contamination, and evacuating the population and farm animals from a 30-kilometre zone. At this stage, the main danger to personnel and the public at large was from external exposure, as well as from internal irradiation due mainly to ingesting or inhaling iodine-131 and 132;

The second period, from summer 1986 to 1987, involved mapping out the contaminated areas, construction of the "Encasement" ("Sarcophagus"), decontamination of the working area of the nuclear power plant, restarting of the No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 reactors, measures to protect water resources from radioactivity, decontamination of settlements, scientific investigations and special measures on agricultural land. The main sources of radioactive contamination during this period were ruthenium-106, cerium-141 and 144, caesium-137 and 134;

The third period, from 1988 to the present day, has involved stabilizing the radiation situation in the 30-kilometre zone and other areas, getting the organization of work and dosimetric monitoring set up properly, carrying out operations to make the "Encasement" more secure, decontaminating of settlements, relocating inhabitants away from contaminated areas, taking measures to reduce contamination of agricultural produce and reorganizing agricultural activities, collating material relating to the accident, and developing and launching of a long-term programme for dealing with the after-effects of the accident. The main sources of radiation were by this time long-lived radionuclides of caesium-137 (for the most part) and strontium-90.

Notwithstanding the enormous efforts - unprecedented anywhere else in the world - to deal with the after-effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and despite the considerable financial, material and technical resources committed, a reliable system for ensuring the safety of people affected by radiation is still not in place.

A State Union-Republic programme of urgent measures has been drawn up in the USSR for the years 1990-1992 to deal with the after-effects in the RSFSR, Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. This programme was approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 25 April 1990.

On 26 October 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR approved a State programme for dealing with the after-effects in the Byelorussian SSR of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant for the years 1990-1995. In the Ukrainian SSR, a similar long-term programme has been adopted for the period up to the year 2000. A corresponding programme for 1990-1995 has been adopted in the RSFSR.

The main urgent measures provided for in these programmes are:

Relocation of inhabitants away from settlements which were subjected to radioactive contamination as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and in which the population's safety from radiation cannot be ensured for long periods of residence, and the resettlement of people (especially families with children up to 14 years of age and pregnant women) who have expressed the desire to move out of areas where restrictions have been imposed on the consumption of local food products;

Implementation of a range of measures in the prohibited zone of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant to ensure the nuclear and radiation safety of installations in that zone, to treat and where necessary bury radioactive waste from the plant, and to prevent the spread of radioactivity beyond this zone;

Improvement of medical health services for the various population groups who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl accident;

Introduction of special measures with regard to agro-industrial production under conditions of radioactive contamination;

Supply of "clean" food products to people living in contaminated areas;

Provision of regular information to the population on work undertaken to deal with the after-effects of the accident, and action to educate the public with regard to radiation safety;

Scientific study of the problems involved in dealing with the after-effects of the accident and ensuring normal living conditions in the contaminated areas.

Radiation situation

The radioactivity released into the environment from the damaged Chernobyl reactor totals approximately 50 MCi (1.9×10^{18}Bq), or 3 to 4 per cent of the combined radioactivity of the fission products in reactor No. 4 of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The long period of discharge of radionuclides from the damaged active zone of the reactor and the changing weather conditions (wind direction, precipitation) during that time in the European part of the country resulted in an extremely complex picture of radioactive contamination of a number of regions, and an uneven pattern of contamination both by area (spottiness) and by types of radionuclides.

The provinces subjected to radioactive contamination in the Russian Federation were Bryansk, Kaluga, Tula, Orel and to a lesser extent Kursk, Smolensk and Lipetsk; in the Ukrainian SSR - Zhitomir, Kiev, Rovno, Chernigov, Cherkassy and Vinnitsa; and in the Byelorussian SSR - Gomel, Mogilev, Brest, Minsk and Grodno.

The most widespread source of contamination giving a high background level of radiation is radionuclides of caesium-137.

The areas contaminated by caesium-137 are (in km^2):

	Density of radioactive contamination, Ci/km^2			
	from 5 to 15	from 15 to 40	above 40	Total
USSR	17 880 17 130	7 090 6 050	3 100 1 670	28 070 24 850
of which:				
RSFSR	5 760 5 760	2 060 2 060	310 310	8 130 8 130
Ukrainian SSR	1 960 1 540	820 350	640 200	3 420 2 090
Byelorussian SSR	10 160 9 830	4 210 3 640	2 150 1 160	16 520 14 630

Note: The numerator shows data inclusive of the 30-km evacuation zone; the denominator gives data for areas excluding the 30-km zone.

There are 2,224 settlements in the contaminated areas of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussian SSR. The total population of 824,000 living in these areas can be broken down as follows:

	Density of radioactive contamination, Ci/km^2			
	from 5 to 15	from 15 to 40	above 40	Total
USSR	1 542 584.5	564 206.3	119 33.5	2 225 824.3
of which:				
RSFSR	413 113.1	167 80.9	26 4.6	606 198.6
Ukrainian SSR	202 204.2	67 29.7	23 19.2	292 253.1
Byelorussian SSR	927 267.2	330 95.7	70 9.7	1 327 372.6

Note: The nominator shows the number of settlements; the denominator gives their population.

Contamination with strontium-90 at significant levels (from 2 to 3 Ci/km^2) is observed in some settlements in Gomel province, in the Byelorussian SSR, and in Zhitomir province, in the Ukrainian SSR. Soil contamination with plutonium-239 and 240 outside the evacuation zone is relatively low, mostly no greater than 0.1 Ci/km^2.

Accurate knowledge about the radiation situation is especially important in protecting the health of people living in the areas subjected to radioactive contamination.

The boundaries of the contaminated areas have remained virtually unchanged since radiation monitoring began in 1986. However, detailed investigations on occasion reveal previously unidentified local areas of contamination. Precise and detailed measurements therefore need to be made of the radiation conditions, taking into account the "spottiness" of the contamination, including a survey of each household in rural areas and of each building and structure.

The State Union-Republic programme of urgent measures calls for special operations to be carried out in two stages between 1990 and 1993 to determine radiation conditions with precision.

The first stage of work, being undertaken in 1990, involves an investigation of radiation conditions (estimate of the strength of the gamma-ray dose) by means of a house-to-house survey of settlements in Kiev, Zhitomir and parts of Rovno and Chernigov provinces in the Ukrainian SSR,

Gomel and Mogilev provinces in the Byelorussian SSR, and Bryansk province in the RSFSR, and also by means of wide-scale collection and analysis of soil samples to test for caesium-137, strontium-90 and plutonium-239 and 240 in these provinces.

The second stage of work, scheduled for 1991-1992, involves a house-to-house survey of settlements in a number of other provinces. It is planned to compile an atlas of the radiation situation in the European part of the USSR, which will be completed in 1993.

The comprehensive set of measures to establish the precise radiation situation, study the migration of radioactive substances, compile forecasts of changes in radioactive contamination in the different environments and formulate appropriate recommendations will require advice and co-operation from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Assistance will also be required from the international organizations to carry out expert appraisals of the radiation situation using modern highly-sensitive radiation monitoring facilities, including mobile equipment.

Medical aspects of the accident

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has required major reorganization of the whole system of health care. Both Soviet and foreign experience in radiation medicine was called upon in dealing with the after-effects of the accident.

The fact that the country had a specialized medical service, set up long before the Chernobyl accident to meet the needs of the nuclear industry and atomic power engineering, made it possible to organize medical assistance rapidly for the victims.

Faced with the complex radiation conditions in the European part of the country, agencies of the USSR Ministry of Health in co-operation with the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and the agricultural authorities determined by what routes and at what levels the most dangerous radionuclides were entering the food chain, and drew up time-limited standards and recommendations to protect the population.

In the light of changing radiation conditions, the USSR Ministry of Health set the following time-limited radiation dose levels (internal and external) for the population: 10 rem for the first year after the accident, 3 rem for the second, 2.5 rem for the third and 2.5 rem for the fourth. The prompt introduction of emergency standards and implementation of a range of protective measures made it possible to reduce the total radiation doses received by the population by a factor of 2.5 compared with the doses predicted, and also to reduce the dose of internal radiation by a factor of 2-4.

According to available data, the average individual doses of radiation received by the population in contaminated areas over the period 1986-1989 were 6 rem in the RSFSR and 5.6 rem in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSRs.

Of this population 62.1 per cent received radiation doses of between 1 and 5 rem, 33.6 per cent between 5 and 10 rem, and 1.2 per cent between 15 and 17.3 rem. A dose of 17.3 rem was the maximum allowed for the period from April 1986 to 1 January 1990.

Among the 1.5 million people (including 160,000 children up to the age of seven at the time of the accident) living in the zone most heavily contaminated by iodine-131, the doses of radiation absorbed in the thyroid gland were as follows: up to 30 rad in 87 per cent of adults and 48 per cent of children; between 30 and 100 rad in 11 per cent of adults and 35 per cent of children; and more than 100 rad in 2 per cent of adults and 17 per cent of children.

Public health-clinic monitoring was organized and a State register set up to ensure regular checks on the state of health of people living in the contaminated areas and of those involved in dealing with the after-effects of the accident at the nuclear power plant. Scientific and methodological guidelines were established with regard to clinical treatment for persons affected by radiation as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

In assessing the main demographic indicators (birth rate, mortality, natural growth rate) for the population in the monitored areas of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussian SSR, it must be noted that while they are for the most part comparable to those for the country as a whole, and although specially conducted surveys have not revealed specifically radiation-related changes in the state of health of children or adults, the natural growth rate of the population in the Byelorussian SSR, for example, fell from 7.4 per 1,000 in 1986 to 5.1 per 1,000 in 1989.

Clinical monitoring and thorough check-ups have, along with migration processes (departure of young persons from contaminated areas), helped to increase the rate of detection of diseases and functional disorders among the population. Many of these are indirect consequences of the accident, for example, inferior living conditions due to the safety restrictions imposed on the utilization of natural resources and the consumption of certain local food products.

According to data from clinical tests, the diseases most commonly found in children are respiratory diseases, chronic infections of the tonsils and digestive organs and disorders of the nervous system, cases of adenoids and dental caries.

An increase in the number of children with hyperplasia of the thyroid gland has been observed in clinical testing of people living in the forest-belt areas of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the RSFSR, where levels of trace elements in the environment are low (and where goitre cases are endemic).

In the International Classification of Diseases, hyperplasia of the thyroid gland (first and second degree) is an unspecified goitre disease listed under functional disorders. It is found with the same or much greater frequency among children of other regions not affected by radioactive

contamination, and not only in those with a shortage of naturally occurring iodine. This may be related to the effects on the organism of various harmful factors (nitrites, perchlorates, thiocyanates, industrial poisons). Children in this category require constant medical monitoring with highly sensitive ultra-sound equipment.

Characteristic of the areas monitored has been the growing number of cases of iron-deficiency anaemia among children and the increased frequency of functional diseases of the nervous system (vegetovascular dystonia of various types, neuraothenic reactions, neuroses); in addition, some data on obstetrics show a downward trend.

It should be noted that negative socio-economic and psycho-emotional processes are being observed in areas subjected to radioactive contamination as a result of the prohibitions and restrictions applied in those areas, and the effects of adverse environmental factors other than those related to radiation are being felt.

Surveys have shown a definite reduction since the second quarter of 1986 in consumption of the main food products. The energy value of the diet has fallen and less fruit, berries and vegetables are being consumed. The supply of animal protein has declined.

Owing to restrictions on the consumption of local food products over a long period, the population has not been fully supplied with the nutrients that are physiologically necessary for metabolic processes and to increase the organism's resistance to the effects of adverse environmental factors.

The effects of shortages in the supply of food products (children's prepared foods, fermented-milk products, fruit and vegetables), much reduced periods of breast feeding, limited mobility and shorter time spent out-of-doors are apparent above all in the development of rachitis among children, an impairment of their defence mechanisms and adaptiveness, etc.

Thus, the clinical observations and selective expert evaluations suggest that the worsening public health situation in the monitored areas may be seen as a direct result of the combined effects of various adverse factors.

The major tasks in the area of public health are: determining the principal causes of the worsened state of health of people affected by radiation; finding ways and means to prevent harmful effects; and detecting various diseases in their early stages.

Efforts have been made since the accident to strengthen the material and technical resources of the treatment and prevention facilities in the provinces of Bryansk (RSFSR), Mogilev, Gomel (Byelorussian SSR), Kiev and Zhitomir (Ukrainian SSR), which have been supplied as a matter of priority with Soviet and imported medical equipment and drugs. In 1986 imported equipment was supplied mainly for the purposes of medical assistance to people suffering from acute radiation sickness. Between 1987 and 1989 the equipment purchased was mainly for diagnosis: ultra-sound apparatus and equipment for radioimmunoassay and immune-enzyme analysis.

The scale of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant called for fundamentally new approaches to the task of setting radiation levels for the population over the long term. A national commission on radiation protection has been drawing up a plan to ensure "safe" living conditions for the population in the contaminated areas.

The criterion proposed was the maximum dose beyond which there was a risk of developing such long-term effects as cancer and hereditary diseases.

On the basis of an analysis of research both in the USSR and abroad to estimate the biological effects of ionizing radiation over various dose ranges, a dose of 35 rem was recommended as the maximum over a 70-year life span. This limit was adopted as the criterion for determining whether or not protective measures should be maintained in particular settlements, and also for decisions in future whether to move inhabitants from settlements in which it is not possible to ensure that the maximum will not be exceeded under normal living conditions. There is some disagreement among the country's scientists at present regarding the level of the maximum dose.

The Soviet Government accordingly has decided to give priority to moving inhabitants out of settlements where the dose limit cannot be complied with. In addition, it is planned to pay suitable compensation to citizens relocated away from settlements where restrictions on the consumption of local food products have been imposed, and to find them housing and employment.

Work is now continuing in the Soviet Union on a plan that would take into account the effects on man of various harmful factors, whether or not due to radiation. This work is expected to be completed in October 1990.

An important role in finalizing this plan can be played by the international organizations.

In this connection, it should be noted that in late 1989 the Soviet Union requested IAEA to co-ordinate efforts to organize and implement a project for an international expert appraisal of the plan drawn up by the USSR to provide safe living conditions in the areas subjected to radioactive contamination after the Chernobyl accident, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of measures taken in these areas to protect public health. The IAEA secretariat supported this request and the project to carry out an expert appraisal with the participation of WHO, other international organizations and a group of independent experts from a number of countries is now being implemented.

The State Union-Republic programme of urgent measures to deal with the after-effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant provides for further improvement of the entire health care system in the areas contaminated by radionuclides.

It is planned to equip medical research and health care institutions with modern diagnostic and therapeutic apparatus, which will make it possible to provide a higher quality of medical monitoring, to carry out a thorough analysis of the state of people's health and to develop effective methods and techniques for the prevention and treatment of diseases and functional disorders with standardization of research facilities and methods.

The programme calls for a substantial strengthening of the material resources of health care institutions and an expansion of the network of diagnostic centres, laboratories and special clinics. In addition to the already established All-Union Radiation Medicine Research Centre in Kiev and Radiation Medicine Research Institute in Minsk, it is planned to open branches of the latter institute in Gomel and Mogilev provinces, as well as an RSFSR radiation medicine research and training centre in the city of Bryansk.

A special system is being set up to monitor the state of health and rehabilitation of those people who took part in dealing with the after-effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. This system includes a network of regional rehabilitation centres and involves the setting up of regional interdepartmental boards of experts to determine the causal relationship between disease or disablement and work in dealing with the after-effects of the accident. It is planned to equip those centres and boards with modern apparatus for diagnosis and treatment. Priority is being given to training and retraining medical staff for health centres caring for victims of the accident.

The programme for improving the health of the population affected by radiation as a result of the accident includes conversion of a number of existing sanitoriums and health resorts, the construction of special new convalescent homes and the issue of special passes for children and adults to sanitoriums, holiday homes and Pioneer camps.

One of the key policies in efforts to protect the health of the population and counteract the harmful consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is to provide various groups of the population with nutritionally sound food products.

Under this programme there is to be an increase in the production of foodstuffs from natural raw materials, rich in natural protective ingredients, such as carotenoids, vitamin C, bioflavonoids, food fibres and trace elements, and people in contaminated areas are to be given vitamins regularly as a prophylactic measure.

Since there are some kinds of apparatus needed for diagnosis and treatment that are not made in the Soviet Union, the international community could give assistance in re-equipping health centres with modern medical facilities, computers, and dosimetric, radiometric and spectrometric instruments and supplying drugs (including radio protectors) and multi-vitamin complexes.

In view of the importance for the international community of the experience gained by the Soviet Union in dealing with the consequences of the disaster, and also the importance for the Soviet Union of being able to draw on international experience, it seems desirable to establish a comprehensive international programme of work in the following fields:

Training and retraining medical specialists, primary haematologists, endocrinologists, oncologists, immunologists, epidemiologists, geneticists, psychologists, paediatricians, obstetricians and gynaecologists, health administrators and specialists in the field of human reproduction and family planning;

Improving knowledge of radiation medicine and radiation security among medical workers and people living in contaminated areas. For this purpose it would be helpful to prepare international handbooks on radiation medicine and security, to set up an interanational data bank for these areas and to prepare pamphlets for the general public;

Arranging for international experts to review the plans for dealing with the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and give advice on protecting the population against radiation;

Carrying out joint research on the health of different groups of people living in contaminated territories;

Developing ways and means of diagnosing, curing and preventing diseases and functional disorders;

Protecting the environment and working out the optimum principles for settlement of the population.

A definite contribution would be made to efforts to deal with these problems by implementation of the measures set forth in the memorandum signed in April this year between the USSR Ministry of Health and WHO on the establishment of a long-term global programme for monitoring and minimizing the medical consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and on the setting up of an international radiation medicine centre in Obnisk.

The international community could help by arranging long-term programmes for children from the areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster to go abroad for treatment and convalescence.

Evaluation of inhabitants from areas affected by radioactive contamination

One effective way of protecting people against the dangers of radiation is to evacuate them from heavily contaminated areas. In the spring and summer of 1986, some 116,000 people were evacuated from the danger area - including 92,000 from the Ukrainian SSR, over 24,000 from the Byelorussian SSR and about 200 from the RSFSR. The evacuees had new houses built for them in rural areas, or were given flats in towns, and they were paid compensation for the property they had lost.

Determination of the long-term limit for exposure to radiation led to further evacuations from areas contaminated by radionuclides beginning in 1989.

It was decided by the Governments of the USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR to resettle the inhabitants of various settlements contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster in Bryansk, Kiev, Zhitomir, Mogilev and Gomel provinces where it would not be possible through decontamination and soil improvement measures to keep the individual dose of radiation they received over the course of their lives within the established limit. In 1990-1991, because of the radiation factor, and also because of social

considerations, it is planned to evacuate a total of 395 settlements (73,000 inhabitants), including 306 in the Byelorussian SSR (38,600 inhabitants), 22 in the Ukrainian SSR (19,200 inhabitants) and 67 in Bryansk province in the RSFSR (15,200 inhabitants).

Decrees have been adopted by the Government fixing the procedure and conditions for the payment of financial compensation to certain groups of the population for the property they have lost, and also for the payment of expenses connected with moving to a new place of residence. They also lay down the procedure for providing the citizens with housing at their new places of residence and arranging for work to be found for them.

In areas where restrictions have been introduced on the consumption of food products from local farms or private plots, the Union Republics estimate that they will have to evacuate a further 146,000 people (families with children up to the age of 14 and pregnant women), including 69,000 from the RSFSR, 21,000 from the Ukrainian SSR and 56,000 from the Byelorussian SSR.

For these evacuees it will be necessary to build several million square metres of housing, cultural and service facilities, new estates and roads, and hence to expand the building and building materials industries.

The appropriate international organizations could help with this work by acting as intermediaries to arrange supplies of equipment for children's pre-school institutions, schools and cultural centres and for building enterprises.

Social welfare for people living in areas affected by radioactive contamination

In places where radioactive contamination is insignificant, and it is not intended to evacuate the population, measures are planned to reduce the amount of exposure to radiation still further and to improve social conditions and services.

For inhabitants of a number of places in areas affected by radioactive contamination, a decree was introduced by the Government of the USSR in 1986, and followed up by various decisions, which limited the consumption of food products from local farms and private plots because they contained more than the permissible levels of radio nuclides. Various privileges and benefits were introduced for these people, including cash benefits and free meals for children at schools and pre-school institutions. At the beginning of 1990, there were some 280,000 people living in such places, including 110,000 in the RSFSR, 50,000 in the Ukrainian SSR and 120,000 in the Byelorussian SSR.

In the light of the new data on the state of health of the population living in contaminated areas and the need to improve their diet and calorie intake, their medical services and their material conditions, the main attention will be concentrated in the next few years on measures to improve health care and material conditions for these people.

It is planned to pay cash benefits to people in less contaminated areas as well, in order to compensate them for the cost of obtaining extra food supplies because of the partial restrictions on the consumption of milk and, in some cases, other food products from local farms and private plots.

Among residents of contaminated areas, those who work have been given extra vacation, women have been allowed additional maternity and child-care leave, working pensioners receive full pensions regardless of what they earn, benefits for needy families and pensions for non-working pensioners and persons disabled from childhood have been increased, and the conditions for the payment of State pensions have been eased.

In order to ensure that the foodstuffs available to the population in contaminated areas meet the recommended standards, these areas are receiving additional supplies of meat and meat products, milk and milk products, vegetable oil, vegetables and melons, berries and fruit, particularly citrus fruit.

Acute problems are arising in finding work for different groups of the population, providing for their social and psychological rehabilitation and organizing teaching in schools. The organizations belonging to the United Nations system could make a substantial contribution to efforts to deal with these problems.

The cultural ecology

The Chernobyl accident was not just a radiation disaster, but also a tragedy in the history of the national culture. It is impossible to make good all the damage done, because it is permanent. People are only just beginning to grasp the extent of it. The most that can be done is to adapt to the new post-Chernobyl situation, from which there is no going back. The transformation that has occurred affects not just individuals, but whole ethno-social groups.

The area affected by the Chernobyl disaster included districts inhabited by different national groups in which various and sometimes unique cultural traditions had been preserved and handed down. In the contaminated zone there were wide areas of a special natural landscape containing monuments of materials and spiritual culture, including archaeological, historical and architectural sites. Little centres of ancient popular culture - crafts, folklore - have also been preserved, particularly in rural areas, and there are also popular museums (Vetka in the Byelorussian SSR), which need to be treated with the greatest possible care. These things, which are priceless, have not yet been properly studied and described.

It seems important that a comprehensive international humanistic, ecological and cultural programme should be set up under the auspices of UNESCO to save the main cultural assets which have been handed down since time immemorial in the affected regions.

Agro-industrial production and forestry in areas contaminated by radioactivity

The Chernobyl disaster did serious damage to agriculture and forestry. About 1.3 million hectares of agricultural land were subjected to radioactive contamination with a caesium-137 density of 5 Ci/km^2 or more. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of contaminated land were taken out of production, and the working of large areas of forest was halted. The process of taking agricultural land out of production is continuing. In the Byelorussian SSR, for example, this has already been done with 257,000 hectares of agricultural land, and it is planned to cover about 500,000 hectares in all. The result is a decline in crop yields and the number of livestock, with an adverse effect on the output of food products.

On the basis of the experience gained in the USSR and elsewhere in the world in dealing with the consequences of radioactive contamination of large areas, the main tasks of agro-industry and forestry in the initial period after the Chernobyl disaster were to protect agro-industrial and forestry workers against radiation, and to organize and implement a system of measures to prevent food products containing radionuclides in quantities above the accepted temporary limits from entering the human organism. Where that cannot be done, food products are brought in from elsewhere to supply the rural population.

A system was promptly set up in May 1986 for multi-stage radiation monitoring of agricultural and forestry output during production, processing and sales. A range of measures were introduced to ensure the production of high-quality foodstuffs at farms in the contaminated area through the formulation and practical application of recommendations and guidelines on how agricultural activities should be carried on in the specific conditions of radioactive contamination.

Measures are being taken to reduce the caesium-137 content of milk below the established temporary limits.

Under the State programme of work for 1990-1992 a combination of measures are to be carried out which will permit rational and safe use to be made of the agricultural and forest land in the areas where the population will live.

It seems desirable to seek the co-operation of foreign organizations and institutions under the auspices of the United Nations in obtaining advisory services and technical expertise for the organization of agricultural production in contaminated areas, the establishment of the appropriate infrastructure in those areas, the organization of small-scale enterprises for local processing of the produce and the training and retraining of staff in agricultural radiology.

International co-operation can be of help in dealing with such problems as:

Development of methods of maintaining soil fertility (optimization of the micro-nutrient balance), together with measures to prevent radioactive substances from entering plants;

Development of technology for reducing the caesium-137 content of agricultural produce during processing. Manufacture of the technical equipment needed for this purpose and its installation at plants;

Development of means to reduce the amount of radionuclides entering the organisms of farm animals and to hasten their elimination;

Development of ways and means of day-to-day monitoring of low levels (10-100 Bq per kg) of radioactive contamination of produce (including strontium-90);

Organization of mass production of highly sensitive radiometric instruments and their installation at farms, collecting centres, processing plants and trading enterprises;

Production of high-output processing plants (units), including mobile ones, for utilizing large quantities of biological materials with a high content of radioactive substances, in order to reduce the volume of radioactive waste.

Decontamination

Decontamination operations on land, buildings and installations after the Chernobyl disaster were mainly carried out by units of the armed forces. In the period since the disaster, more than 24 million m^2 of indoor premises and more than 6 million m^2 of land have been decontaminated, and a large amount of radioactive waste has been taken away and buried.

Nine hundred and forty-four settlements have been decontaminated (some several times over), including 448 in Gomel province and 190 in Mogilev province in the Byelorussian SSR, 56 and 93 in Kiev and Zhitomir provinces in the Ukrainian SSR and 157 in Bryansk province in the RSFSR. These measures made it possible to improve the radiation situation in these settlements and to reduce the doses being received by the population.

In 1989 the decision was taken to evacuate a large number of residents from the area contaminated with radionuclides to clean areas (this operation is now being carried out on a large scale), which made it possible to limit the volume of decontamination work in 1990 and carry it out selectively at particular settlements.

An important area for international co-operation in this field would be the establishment of a comprehensive programme to develop ways and means of decontaminating equipment, machinery, buildings and installations and the implementation of such measures in settlements.

Scientific back-up for the work of dealing with the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

After the Chernobyl disaster it was necessary to organize various lines of scientific research which would together ensure that future measures to deal with the after-effects of the disaster were scientifically based and monitored. The main part of the work was entrusted to organizations with appropriate experience and qualified staff. In the USSR research into the

effects of radiation on human beings, the environment, agricultural land and foodstuffs was pursued most vigorously in the mid-1940s, at the same time as nuclear weapons were being developed. The results of this research, in particular, provided the basis for the radiation safety standards for work with ionizing radiations and also the time-limited standards drawn up in connection with the Chernobyl disaster.

In the period since the Chernobyl disaster, the country's scientific organizations have carried out a wide range of scientific research on problems connected with the elimination of its after-effects.

The work programme for the coming period based on the main lines of research, including:

1. Study of the effect of radioactive contamination on the flora and fauna and forecasts of the environmental consequences of the disaster (ecology).

2. Monitoring of the level of contamination of environmental features with radionuclides and study of the processes of migration of fission products and trans-uranic elements (monitoring and forecasting of radioactive contamination).

3. Study of biological factors and remote consequences of radioactive effects on the population and development of measures to reduce the negative impact of these effects (radiation medicine).

4. Research into the effect of radioactive contamination on agricultural production and forestry, development of measures to reduce that effect and make use of foodstuffs contaminated with radionuclides (agricultural radiology).

5. Research into ways of preventing radioactivity from spreading outside the Chernobyl prohibited zone and reducing the doses received by staff, including measures to ensure the nuclear and radiation safety of the encasement and to develop ways and means of decontaminating environmental features, working and domestic premises and installations, equipment and transport facilities (decontamination).

6. Study of the social, psychological and legal aspects of dealing with the consequences of the disaster and preparation of appropriate recommendations.

7. Development of a plan for people to live and work permanently in safety in the areas affected by radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl disaster.

8. Provision of the information and analytical material needed for the comprehensive programme of scientific research.

To make this research more effective it will be necessary to re-equip most scientific organizations with modern equipment and computers, some of which will have to be imported.

At the proposal of the Soviet Union, the Chernobyl International Scientific Centre is being set up near the Chernobyl power station under the auspices of IAEA. A research programme has been drawn up for the future centre, covering seven basic fields. They include problems connected with post-disaster reconstruction, radiation safety, development of new means of monitoring, decontamination of land and facilities, and radionuclide migration. Supplies of materials and equipment are being organized and arrangements made for accommodating foreign scientists. Twenty-five countries have provisionally indicated a desire to take part in the Centre's work. The appropriate international organizations could act as intermediaries in arranging for the Centre to be equipped with modern scientific apparatus.

Expenditure and losses resulting from the Chernobyl disaster

Direct losses of fixed assets and other material goods together with expenditure on action to deal with the consequences of the disaster amounted by themselves to 9.2 billion roubles in 1986-1989. They include: losses of productive and non-productive fixed assets amounting to 900 million roubles; lost output in agriculture and other sectors amounting to about 1.2 billion roubles; expenditure on the construction of housing, social and cultural facilities and services for the population affected by the Chernobyl disaster, road-building, measures to protect forests and water, decontamination operations and the provision of gas supplies to settlements amounting to 2.94 billion roubles; various kinds of compensation paid to the population amounting to 1.25 billion roubles; payment of cash benefits because of restrictions on the consumption of agricultural products from local farms and private plots amounting to 180 million roubles.

Indirect losses, however, represent an incomparably larger amount. The expenditure in question has been financed mainly from the State budget. Apart from budgetary allocations by the USSR State insurance agency, insurance payments have been made to individuals and agricultural and co-operative organizations in the amount of 274 million roubles. The total expenditure also included money contributed voluntarily by individuals and organizations to the assistance fund for dealing with the after-effects of the Chernobyl disaster in the amount of 532 million roubles.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appealed to parliamentarians in all countries and to international organizations to provide assistance in dealing with the problems arising from the Chernobyl disaster.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR made a similar appeal on 20 February 1990.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR has appealed to Governments and public bodies in foreign countries and to international organizations for large-scale international co-operation in dealing with the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

A great contribution can be made to these efforts by United Nations organizations using the international machinery in order to further the economic and social progress of the peoples which have suffered from the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/343
11 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 58 of the preliminary list*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jiří Dienstbier, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, containing information about some most recent unilateral steps by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the field of arms reduction and disarmament, including a report to the United Nations on the country's military spending in 1989, which contains data compiled on the basis of a United Nations methodology in keeping with resolutions 44/114 B and 44/116 E.

I would be most grateful to you if you could have the texts of the present letter and of the enclosed letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 58 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia addressed to the Secretary-General

During your recent official visit to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic you could personally convince yourself of the fundamental socio-political changes that are taking place in our country. We strive to develop democracy and plurality. Free elections that were held in June 1990 have secured the continuity of this process.

The changes mentioned are also creating room for Czechoslovakia's independent foreign policy. In this connection, we attach considerable hopes to the United Nations, where we intend to assist actively in the solution of the most pressing problems of the world. At the same time, we devote increased attention to the European continent, in the heart of which our country is located. Our primary goal is the strengthening of confidence, security and stability in Europe. Its attainment, in our view, is only possible on a bloc-free basis. In these days we have therefore, jointly with the Polish Republic and the German Democratic Republic, submitted a joint proposal for the institutionalization of the CSCE process.

We are resolutely in favour of the adoption of concrete steps aimed at curbing armaments and at disarmament. In this context I wish to express our firm hope that already this year an important agreement will be signed at the Vienna talks on conventional disarmament in Europe, which - as we firmly believe - will radically reduce the risk of military confrontation.

In keeping with its new foreign policy, the CSFR is unilaterally cutting its armed forces and armaments. In the spirit of the emerging strictly defensive military doctrine it is carrying out far-reaching restrictive organizational changes in its armed forces. Defence expenditures are beginning to be cut. Last year they amounted to 35 billion 62 million Czechoslovak koruny. For this year the amount of 31 billion 180 million korony is planned. By decision of the Federal Government of the CSFR of April 1990, military production in a number of important enterprises is being terminated. In that way we have launched the conversion of military production to civilian production. The resources gained from the initiated disarmament and the scientific and human potential released we intend to use effectively and meaningfully for the development of the Czechoslovak economy, without overlooking the social aspects in that process.

The actual purpose of this letter is to inform you of the decision of the State Defence Council of the CSFR of 22 May 1990 by which the data relating to the whole spectrum of Czechoslovak military expenditures are declassified. On this basis, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 44/114 B and following up on the reply by the CSFR to resolution 44/116 E, "Objective information on military matters", we forward, through your mediation, a report to the United Nations on military expenditures of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, which formerly were considered confidential. The submitted data are drawn up according to United

Nations methodology and reflect the situation for the budgetary year 1989. This information will also be provided to the United Nations in future years.

We are thus meeting the justified requirement by the international community, which strives to achieve greater openness and transparency in the military policies of States and thus to strengthen international confidence and security.

(Signed) Jiří DIENSTBIER

APPENDIX

Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1989
day month year/day month year

National currency and unit of measure: korunas (millions)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures)

FORCE GROUPS / RESOURCE COSTS	STRATEGIC FORCES (1)	LAND FORCES (2)	NAVAL FORCES (3)	AIR FORCES (4)	OTHER COMBAT FORCES (5)	CENTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND		PARAMILITARY FORCES (8)	MILITARY ASSISTANCE			UNDISTRIBUTED (12)	TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE (1-12) (13)	CIVIL DEFENCE (14)
						SUPPORT (6)	COMMAND (7)		HOME TERRITORY (9)	ABROAD (10)	UN PEACE KEEPING (11)			
1. OPERATING COSTS	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	1 046	-	-	N	132	19 716	405
1.1 PERSONNEL	-	6 975	-	1 823	-	-	289	411	-	-	N	113	9 611	95
1.1.1 CONSCRIPTS	-	1 010	-	340	-	-	10	63	-	-	-	-	1 423	-
1.1.2 OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL, INCL. RESERVES	-	4 812	-	1 378	-	-	244	329	-	-	-	113	6 876	-
1.1.3 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	-	1 153	-	105	-	-	35	19	-	-	-	-	1 312	95
1.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	635	-	-	-	19	10 105	310
1.2.1 MATERIALS FOR CURRENT USE	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	379	-	-	-	-	4 543	2
1.2.2 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	-	2 263	-	752	-	85	65	111	-	-	-	19	3 295	-
1.2.3 PURCHASED SERVICES	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	139	-	-	-	-	2 044	3
1.2.4 RENT COSTS	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	7	-
1.2.5 OTHER	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	1	-	-	-	-	216	305
2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	-	9 908	-	3 532	-	15	296	238	-	-	-	28	14 017	454
2.1 PROCUREMENT	-	8 995	-	3 153	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	12 205	266
2.1.1 AIRCRAFT AND ENGINES	-	438	-	2 058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 496	-
2.1.2 MISSILES, INCL. CONVENTIONAL WARHEADS	-	460	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	-
2.1.3 NUCLEAR WARHEADS AND BOMBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FORCE GROUPS / RESOURCE COSTS	STRATEGIC FORCES (1)	LAND FORCES (2)	NAVAL FORCES (3)	AIR FORCES (4)	OTHER COMBAT FORCES (5)	CENTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND		PARAMILITARY FORCES (8)	MILITARY ASSISTANCE			UNDISTRIBUTED (12)	TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE (1-12) (13)	CIVIL DEFENCE (14)
						SUPPORT (6)	COMMAND (7)		HOME TERRITORY (9)	ABROAD (10)	UN PEACE KEEPING (11)			
2.1.4 SHIPS AND BOATS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
2.1.5 ARMOURED VEHICLES	-	1 918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 918	-
2.1.6 ARTILLERY	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-
2.1.7 OTHER ORDNANCE AND GROUND FORCE WEAPONS	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	87	-
2.1.8 AMMUNITION	-	1 569	-	151	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 721	-
2.1.9 ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS	-	1 281	-	38	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1 328	-
2.1.10 NON-ARMOURED VEHICLES	-	429	-	66	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	531	-
2.1.11 OTHER	-	2 679	-	688	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3 373	266
2.2 CONSTRUCTION	-	913	-	379	-	15	296	181	-	-	-	28	1 812	188
2.2.1 AIR BASES, AIRFIELDS	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
2.2.2 MISSILE SITES	-	48	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-
2.2.3 NAVAL BASES AND FACILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.4 ELECTRONICS, ETC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.5 PERSONNEL FACILITIES	-	193	-	25	-	15	32	85	-	-	-	5	355	-
2.2.6 MEDICAL FACILITIES	-	18	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	10	40	-
2.2.7 TRAINING FACILITIES	-	104	-	33	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	138	-
2.2.8 WAREHOUSES, DEPOTS ETC	-	307	-	135	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	13	461	-

FORCE GROUPS / RESOURCE COSTS	STRATEGIC FORCES (1)	LAND FORCES (2)	NAVAL FORCES (3)	AIR FORCES (4)	OTHER COMBAT FORCES (5)	CENTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND		PARAMILITARY FORCES (8)	MILITARY ASSISTANCE			UNDISTRIBUTED (12)	TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE (1-12) (13)	CIVIL DEFENCE (14)
						SUPPORT (6)	COMMAND (7)		HOME TERRITORY (9)	ABROAD (10)	UN PEACE KEEPING (11)			
2.2.9 COMMAND AND ADM. FACILITIES...	-	25	-	16	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	301	-
2.2.10 FORTIFICATIONS....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.11 SHELTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
2.2.12 LAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
2.2.13 OTHER.....	-	218	-	68	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	372	-
3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	1 064	-	241	-	11	N	13	-	-	-	-	1 329	1
3.1 BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH..	-	417	-	5	-	3	N	1	-	-	-	-	426	1
3.2 DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION.....	-	647	-	236	-	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	903	-
4. TOTAL (1+2+3)..	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	1 297	-	-	N	160	35 062	860

Note: Data for Part II not applicable.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/344
S/21394
13 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 6 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia and its annex containing a message dated 22 May 1990 from the President of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (document A/45/308-S/21352) dated 11 June 1990.

In his message, the President of Czechoslovakia refers to statements by the President of the Republic of Iraq in a manner which distorts the facts. It seems that the President of Czechoslovakia had consulted only biased press reports which had distorted the remarks made by President Saddam Hussein.

The President of Czechoslovakia would have done better to refer to the official text of the statements by the President of the Republic of Iraq before drawing a hasty conclusion about them.

President Saddam Hussein has repeatedly stated that Iraq would strike Israel if the latter attacked Iraq or any Arab country. In view of the past record of Israeli aggression against Iraq and other Arab countries, the statements by President Saddam Hussein are designed to prevent Israel from pursuing its hostile schemes, which have always been the main, if not the sole, cause of the upheaval which threatens security, stability and peace in the region.

---

* A/45/50.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative